YOUR ROBLLD CHEWLEY ADOLES TO THE

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICEN W CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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Volume XXVII...... No. 221

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. -- WHERE DOES THE MO WALLACK'S THEATRE. No. 844 Broadway - ORANGE

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery -Scalp Runtum: -- Lace and Adventores of Jack Shertard.

BOWERY THEATRE. BOWERY -MAGARIST. OR PRIP O' DAY-GLANCE AT NEW YORK.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth arenue -- OPERA, BALLET, PROMENADE CONCERT AND EQUESTRIANISM.

BARNIM'S AMERICAN MUSBUM, Broadway.
Ton Thous-Con. Nott-Learned Sast. Happy Faac, at all hours. Maid or Monsten, afternoon CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway - LIMIOPIAN BONGS, DANCES, AC - DOUBLE REPORT ROOM

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway - ETHIOPIAN BONGS, DANCES, AC. - UNION ARMY. HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal Street -Songa, Dances, Bullesque, 40

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 615 Broadway. - DRAWING ROON ENTRETHINGERTS.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway. - Open daily from 10 A. M. Ull 10 P. M.

New York, Tuesday, August 12, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

We to-day publish further particulars relative to the recent battle at Cedar Mountain. Among other things it will be remarked that the rebels have begged permission to bury their dead left on the field, plainly showing that they did not gain a victory. The resume of the operations of the Army of Virginia since the commencement of the month will be found very interesting, as also the sketches of some of the officers who have suffered

Later news shows plainly that the rebels have retreated, and that General Pope has taken possession of the ground formerly held by them.

The non-connection of the trains south of Baltimore last evening prevented the arrival of our special messenger from the scene of the recent conflict under General Pope. We are therefore compelled to omit the full description of the battle, usually furnished by our special war correspondents, until to-morrow.

The tidings from Northern Missouri are more flattering to the Union forces. Colonel McNiel is apparently too much for the guerillas of that State. Porter's band of rebels are reported to have deserted him and to have become scattered. several falling into the hands of our troops.

General Morgan, Governor of the State of New York, has announced the quota of the State, for the draft call, to be 59,705, of which 12,518 forms the portion allotted to the city and county of New York, General Buckingham, Assistant Adjutant General, has officially stated that "whatever volunteer force above its ratable proportion shall be offered by a State, any time before the draft is actually made, would be accepted by the War De partment and credited upon the draft as a proportionable reduction." With regard to county or district proportions, the State Executive alone can set. The same General calls upon the various Governors to enroll the militia immediately. Another order announces that recruits for old regiments will be counted as part of the new levy, and the State credited therewith. The Judge Advocate's order will also repay careful perusal.

Recruiting for the volunteer call appears to b very brisk. At Oswego it appears that fine men have to be refused, as the regiments are full. In Kentucky the militia and cavalry are already en-MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The anti-slavery war meeting announced to take place at Dr. Cheever's church was held last even-ing in the schoolroom attached to the building. There were not over forty persons present. The proceedings were marked by the utmost tamoness. Dr. Henry Hart, who receives some \$2,500 for the purpose, very diligently defended the rights of the slave. He contended that emancipation is the only panacea for the evils now afflicting the country, and hoped that the war would not be ended till every slave be free. Dr. Cheever was not pre sent; but another gentleman, unknown to our re porter, presided. The meeting was devoid o interest in every way, and the only contraband present very heroically resigned himself to the arms of Somnus during the most interesting part of the exercises.

Thirteen persons were yesterday arraigned in the Brooklyn City Hall, before Justice Boerum, of the Second district, Brooklyn, for creating a riot and attacking Watson's tobacco factory, on Sedgwick street, on Monday, the 4th inst. So much time was consumed in the examination of three witnesses that our report is necessarily short Those witnesses proved the throwing of brickbats at the factory by an excited crowd, who also indolged in some very inelegant expressions; but all three having reached the scene after the disturb enced, we are yet in the dark as to who began it. The case has been adjourned to this

The Thirty-third regiment of Massachusetts, to which are attached two companies of sharpshoot ers—making in all over twelve hundred men—will leave Lynnfield to-morrow for the seat of war.

Gen. Jim Lane's "one or more brigades," to be Paised in Kansas, and Gen. John B. Floyd's "ten thousand "to be raised in Virginia, will probably take the field on each side about the same time.

The last news from Dixie was to the effect that no more territory was to be given up. Since that time over a dozen towns have been occupied by Union soldiers in the heart of Virginia.

The unterrine i and unwashed democracy go by

different names in various localities. In Ohio they are called "Vallandighammers," in Illinois Egyptians," in Missouri "butternuts," in Kanens "jayhawkers," in Kentucky "bushwhackers," and in Indiana "copperheads,"

Indiana has three or four regiments above her quota of the first call, and it is thought that Michigan will fill her quota of both calls without

been sent to Ohio for the new volunteer regi-

Considerable new wheat has already reached the mills at Rochester, and is being converted into flour. A silver nitcher and two goblets are to be presented to Gen. W. S, Rosecrans, by the members

of his staff, at Wheeling. Rev. Mr. Payne, of Rocheport, Boone county, lissouri, who was recently reported to have been robbed on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad of \$42,000, has recovered the whole amount. He had dropped the package, and it fell into honest

The prompt measures of the government in arresting skedaddlers will materially lessen the value of gold.

Skedaddlers are informed that the Clifton House, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls, is full. Not only the hotel building, but all the outouses connected therewith, contain as many lodgers as can be stowed away.

The One Hundred and Seventh New York regiment of volunteers, raised in Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben counfies, will leave for Washington

The Postmaster at Philadelphia had the oath adninistered to every man in his employ on the 8th

A large number of applications were made at the State Department in Washington on Friday and Saturday, for passports, all of which were refused. The citizens of Chicago who are exempt from

draft will form themselves into a Home Guard. The government contract for 160,000 pairs of army bootees, deliverable in thirty, sixty and ninety days, at prices ranging from \$1 87 to \$2 20 per pair, was awarded on the 8th inst. The contract vas divided up among some thirty-four manufacturers of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The government also last week contracted for a large amount of foreign ead, to arrive from abroad, to the value of over

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 568 deaths in the city during the past weekan increase of 111 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 130 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 2 deaths of alcoholism, 3 of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 105 of the brain and nerves, 2 of the generative organs, 13 of the heart and blood vessels, 115 of the lungs, throat, &c.: 6 of old age, 12 of diseases of the skir and eruptive fevers, 5 premature births, 241 of discases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 32 of uncertain seat and general fevers. of diseases of the urinary organs, and 28 om violent causes. There were 423 natives of the United States, 8 of England, 88 of Ireland, 34 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The stock market was irregular yesterday, opinions eing somewhat divided with regard to the character of the battle at Culpepper. Governments touched par, on the belief that the battle had been purposely brought on by Pope, in order to discover the whereabouts of Jack on; but afterwards they and the general list were low or, on rumors of disaster, and especially on the non-ad ent of later news. The market closed dull. Money wa very easy on call at 3 a 4. Exchange inactive at 124% a 125%. Gold rose to 114, but closed at 113% a 113%. The banks show a further increase of \$2,431,743 in depoits, \$672,369 in loans, and \$588,579 in specie.

The cetton market was firm yesterday, while sales were confined to about 100 bales. Though prices were ominal, from the paucity of sales, yet we quote then stiff on the basis of 47%c, a 48c, for middling un Flour was heavy and sales moderate, closing at a decline of 5c. a 10c. per bbl. for most descriptions Wheat was firm for prime red and other good shipping qualities, while inferior grades were heavy and dull. The transactions were moderate. Corn was rather firmer and in fair demand. Prime shipping lots of Western mixed were made at full prices. Fork was less buoyant and sales moderate at \$11 25 a \$11 37% for mess, and at \$10 for prime. Sugars were quiet and steady, with sales of 360 a 400 bhds., included in which were 160 New Orleans and the remainder Cubas, both within the range of Sc. a 9c. Coffee was quiet. Holders were unwilling to accept the terms proposed by purchasers Freights closed heavy and lower, especially to diverpool Wheat, in bulk and bags, was taken as low as 10%d. 11d., and flour at 3s. To London flour was at 3s. 103/d. and wheat at 13d. To Glasgow flour was at 3s. 6d. and wheat at 1334d.

The Battle of Cedar Mountain-Ger al Pope's Position-Push Forward His

Reinforcements. The late fight of Cedar Mountain, half way between Richmond and Washington, though an indecisive affair, may be set down as a substantial Union victory. It was not a general engagement, but rather the prelude to the great battle which remains to be fought between General Pope and Stonewall Jackson. The results are highly creditable to General Banks and his corps d'armee, upon whom devolved the heat and burden of the fight. Against the superior forces of the enemy, in a strong position, and in ambush, a more reckless officer than Gen. Banks would have pushed his troops to certain destruction, and under a less skilful and clear-headed leader they would have been ignominiously put to flight. It will suffice that Gen. Banks, against very great disadvantages maintained his ground, and that the enemy, under a flag of truce, has asked permission to

bury his dead. Considering the strong position on the mountain side beld by Jackson, and the heavy forces under his command, it is perhaps fortunate that this collision with the advanced corps of Gen. Banks did not occur until late in the afternoon; for it appears that all the forces of Gen. Pope within saving distance would have been unequal to the general engagement which this fight, if opened in the morning, would have precipitated. We think that Gen. Pope has opened his campaign very skelfully. He has drawn together the bulk of his troops on the eastern side of the Blue Ridge, and has moved them forward from the front and rear of Washington so far down towards Richmond as to cut off Jackson from another raid into and down the Shenandoah valley, and to compel him to guard the road to the rebel capital while menacing our own.

But here the question arises, will General Pope as he stands be equal to a struggle with the whole army of Jackson, including the reinforcements hourly coming up to him from Richmond? We have great faith in the ability of General Pope to avoid an unequal and disastrons battle if not strong enough to seek an immediate general engagement. But Stonewall Jackson is an able officer, and, with the discovery that his army is competent to defeat that of Pope, it will be difficult for the latter to avoid a battle beyond a day or two. The rebel leaders are well apprised of the value of speedy action on their part, and that if they are save their sinking cause they must strike without further loss of time. If they can defeat General Pope they are encouraged by the idea of a triumphal march upon Washington; but if they wait until he is reinforced to any extent

they know that their cause is lost. What, then, are we called upon to do? It becomes our duty immediately to push forward our reinforcements to General Pope by regiments, by battalions, by companies, by squads of thirty, twenty, or even ten men, when we have them in readiness. Let them be pushed forward to-day from every available point. General Pope will know how to provide for Nine thousand first class Austrian muskets have them. The gaps in his regiments and compa-

nles will absorb thousands of men, and, though sent in broken doses, they will be counted in the quota of the State to which they belong. So let them be pushed forward at once, even in tens and twenties where there are no larger squads in readiness. Let us give General Pope at once an army which will enable him to make an end of that of Stonewall Jackson, and we may yet, before the expiration of August, hear the glad tidings of General McClellan's occupation of Richmond.

Sedition and Disunion at the North-Wendell Phillips and Horace Greeley. The disunion orators and the organs of treason and sedition at the North, leagued together for a common object, continue to ply their vocations with impunity, and are still giving aid and comfort to the secession treason at the South. We recently adverted to a sketch of the speech of Wendell Phillips at Abington on the occasion of the anniversary of the emancipation of the negroes of the British West Indies. We have now received the full report in the Boston Liberator, and find it infinitely worse than the abridged version. It is preceded, too, by a speech from Garrison, and another from a Rev. Mr. Conway-the same man who tried to get up a revolution among the Germans in the West to supersede the authority of the President and make Fremont dictator, when Mr. Lincoln put down his foot and removed the Pathfinder from the command of the army in Missouri.

Conway now turns up in the East, and he says Mr. Lincoln is a tortoise with an elephant on his back-the elephant being the army-and that it is impossible for him to go faster than his nature will permit. He got the shell upon his back because he was born in Kentucky, creation having stopped in that State when it got to the tortoise. He goes on to say if any man expects to make of Mr. Lincoln a leader who will free the country, he gives him fair warning that it is impossible. He says the man be wants to see in the Presidential chair is Fremont, with Hunter as Secretary of War.

Wendell Phillips responds, and, adopting the pithet of Mr. Conway, he says "the President may be honest-nobody cares whether the tortoise is honest or not; he has neither insight nor prevision, nor decision." "As long as you are keeping a tortoise at the head of the government you are digging a pit with one hand and filling it with the other-filling it up with the lives of your sons and the accumulations of your fathers. * * I do not believe in the government. I agree entirely with Mr. Conway." Such is the audacity of this Danton. But he does not stop even here. He goes on to pray that the rebels may succeed in bombarding and capturing Washington, in the hope that Lincoln might not survive it, and that even Hamlin might become President. He says the abolitionists are to "pray for such blows as will arouse the mass of the people into systematic, matured, intelligent interference in the action of the government. . . I do not believe there is in that Cabinet-Seward, Chase, Stanton. Welles or the President of the countryenough to make a leader." He calls on his fanatic followers to pray God to humble the nation by one blow, and to put despair into the hearts of the Cabinet. He even hopes that the President of the United States may be seen flying on horseback from his capital, in order that he may "return to that capital on the arms of a million of adult negroes, the sure basis of a Union that will never be broken." Who is to be the leader of that army? Some black major general? By no means. It is none other than John C. Fremont, the Cromwell indicated by Conway to supersede "the tortoise." Hore are the words of Phillips:-"What we want is some stunning misfortune; what we want is a baptism in blood to make the aching and bereaved hearts of the people cry out for Fremont, for an idea, at the head of the armies. Meanwhile we must wander off in the desert, wasteful murderers. Every life lost in that swamp is murder by the Cabinet at Washington. Every dollar spent is stolen from the honest toil of the

Thus, according to Wendell Phillips, Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet are wholesale robbers and murderers of the blackest dye, and his generals are as bad, and they ought to be overthrown by revolution-by "systematic, matured, intelligent interference by the mass of the people." Here is an open proposition for meeting rebellion and revolution at the North. If such sentiments and language are not calculated to prevent enlistments, and are not in direct conflict with the order of the War Department, then words have no meaning. But it may be said that these speeches were made before the appearance of the order. The same is true of the placard printed by the publishers of a Harrisburg paper; and yet they have been securely lodged in the prison of the Old Capitol. So much, however, cannot be said in extenuation of Horace Greeley, who yesterday published sentiments identical with those of Conway and Phillips. He says "the ominous silence of our government, Halleck's Order No. 2, the cowardly aseassination of a number of unarmed blacks by our soldiers at Norfolk (which is a cowardly lie of the Tribune), and a hundred minor instances wherein our army officers and soldiers have done the work of the rebels, give color to the statements that the Unionists will sell the negro slaves to Cuba, will kill them, starve them, work them to death," &c. Again, in the same article, he says:-"We have generals who hate and despise the poor downtrodden victims of generations of bondage. These we see clearly can get little good out of them." The object of these attacks is evidently to bring the army and the government into public contempt, and to prevent enlistments, because the President will not issue an emancipation proclamation. The conspirators, by these libels on the government, expect either to overthrow it or compel it to proclaim the blacks of the Southern States free and equal to the white man, which Greeley maintains "would give an immediate reinforcement to the Union armies equal to a hundred veteran

regiments and fifty well served batteries." Now, here are the same sedition and disunion sentiments as uttered by Phillips and Conway, except that Phillips and Conway talk in an open and frank manner, and Greeley in a sneaking, dastardly, insidious fashion characteristic of him. The poison is the same in both. Phillips and Conway administer it without adulteration: Greeley disguises it with admixtures to deceive his victims. All three ridicule and insult the President and his Cabinet and generals. Last fall Greeley contended that the South, upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence, had a right to secede; and he published a song against the Union flag in which he called upon the people to pull it down "as a rag" and

"a flaunting lie." He is now laboring day and night in the same direction. How long will the people have to complain that only the radical disunionists are exempt from the operation of the orders of the government, and that abolitionists and niggers may say and do what they please with impunity?

SENATOR WILBON'S POSTHUMOUS DEFENCE. The Senator from Massachusetts should have resied satisfied with the mortuary disposition that we had made of him. Dead men, but especially defunct politicians, are not expected to vindicate their past actions. If, however, they will get out of their coffins and canvass the opinions of the world in their regard, they must make up their minds to hear things that are not pleasant. Thus, the communication which we published the other day from the Massachusetts Senator has elicited much in the way of comment that might not have been ut tered if he had remained quietly where we had put him. Even the republican organs deal unsparingly with his explanations. Referring to the impropriety of his bringing in Senator Fessenden's speech to his aid in the enlistment con-

troversy, one of them says :-troversy, one of them says:—
If any man in the Senate should have known the true numbers and condition of the Union armies it was Senator Wilson; and Mr. Fessenden, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, could have relied on no one if not on Senator Wilson for his grossly exaggerated ideas of the number of soldiers in the field. If we give to Senator Wilson, then, the full bonefit of his asseveration that he was deceived, and that he thereby deceived Congress and the country, and was instrumental in the adoption of measures that weakened the army and well nigh destroyed the nation, the question comes up, who is guilty of the deception in the question comes up, who is guilty of the deception and is Senator Wilson, who is so easily deceived, a fit man to be chairman of so important a committee of Congress?

This is pretty hard; but it is surpassed in se-

This is pretty hard; but it is surpassed in severity by what follows. Commenting on Mr. Wilson's statement that his "opinion and action were based upon the report of Secretary Cameron, the assurances of Paymaster General arned and the estimates of Quartermaster General Meigs, that we had from seven hundred to eight hundred regiments and seven hundred thousand men." the same journal adds:-

thousand men," the same journal adds:—

There has long been a suspicion that a supendous consumery for dermading the government was covered up in lections muster rolls, filed in the War Department, but to the names on which no men ever answered in the list. Scanter Wilson says he had "the assertance," of "aymaster Larned (Paymaster General of the United tate) that seven hundred thousand men were under any of the government as soldiers. Now, Paymaster Larned acts with figures, which are frequently said not to lie. Certainly we might lay something of Cameron's beant of seven hundred thousand men to Cabinet guscoudes but when it comes to allotting the money to pay of the soldiers enrolled, or said to be enrolled, there should be an approximation to certainty in the "assurances" of the officer performing that duty. Will Senator Wilson and Paymaster Larned anticipate the public demand, and explain the discrepancy that is so manifest and so start-

The difference in cost to the government between the shout thirty millions of dollars a mouth; and this margin is too uside to have escaped honest observation for a day, such less for months.

Nothing that we have said of Senator Wilson's conduct on this question has approached the above in its sweeping imputations. Nay, when he came forward with a letter endeavoring to reconcile his speeches, we regarded it as an act of repentance, and dealt with it accordingly. The organs of his own party, however, appear to think that if he preserves his character for consistency he proves his official incompetency. while, if he loses it, he on the contrary establishes his fitness for his position. We leave the contradiction to be settled between them. The Senator may well say, "Defend me from my friends."

THE JOBBING JOURNALS ON BANK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCE.—The World, a journal that came into existence by robbing the government, and became notorious by its managers palming off on the soldiers straw hats and linen pantaloons-all boys' sizes at that-for regular army uniforms, is now zealously at work endeavoring to destroy confidence in the financial system of the government, and thus indirectly assist the treasonable designs of Jeff. Davis and Company. The financial system inaugurated by Secretary Chase, and approved by Congress, is an essential portion of the plan of the government to put down the rebellion, and is its strong arm in this great contest to sustain itself. If public distrust created, the administration will be weakened in its most vital point, and the rebellion made successful for the want of means to prosecute the war. It is equivalent to attacking the war policy of the President, and on a par with the negro and "wet blanket" articles of the Tribune, Post, Boston Liberator, and

other abolition sheets. If there was any result to their efforts it would be to embarrass the government; but, fortunately, of the handful who ever look at that sheet no one, except it is the secession sympathizers in our midst-who have been bears ever since the war commenced-ever heeds its clamor or endorses its ideas on finance. For a long time past it has been advising our bank directors how to manage their institutions, and now comes out with a chapter on foreign exchange. The idea of a concern that is obliged to turn and twist in all directions-first adopting the pious dodge," then robbing the government. next trying amalgamation, in order to keep itself alive-attempting to advise our prosperous and money making banking institutions what to do, is certainly refreshing even in this hot weather. In this light, what must we consider its efforts to dictate a financial system to the administration to carry a country so extended as ours, with all its varied interests, through a war like the one in which we are now engaged Its financial ideas, like the straw hats and linen pantaloons, are all "boys' sizes," and, from their reception by our bank officers and the administration, we conclude that our bank and government officials so considered them; and this, we opine, is the cause of its escape from the enforcement of Secretary Stanton's recent order.

EVIDENCES OF THE DESPERATE CONDITION OF June. DAVIS AND HIS ASSOCIATES.—The refusal of the rebels to give up our officers in exchange for those sent to them under the cartel recently agreed upon is a violation of good faith which proves more than mere want of principle. It shows that their leaders believe their cause so near a collapse that they are unwilling to part with the hostages by whom they expect to save their necks at the close of the rebellion. In their attempt to drive McClellan from before Richmond they made their supreme effort, and the additional six hundred thousand men that we are about to put into the field annihi late all further hopes of a successful resistance By holding our officers prisoners until they are compelled to sue for peace, the traitors who have been the main instigators of and leaders in this war hope to secure their personal immunity. Under no circumstances will the nation consent to exempt them from the punishment which they merit. Instead of attempting to carry out any further exchanges of prisoners with them, let the government strain every energy to bring the war to a speedy close. It is by fighting, and not by negotiating, that we shall soonest effect the liberation of our officers

THE ENGLISH IRON-CLADS .- It turns out that the large iron frigates built by the English Admiralty have proved so unseaworthy that they will have to be lightened considerably of their plating before they can venture may distance. For this reason the Warrior, which belongs to the Baltic fleet, has not been able to join the squadron. The English have to learn a good many lessons from us in the art of constructing and managing iron war vessels. Should they be negotiating with France and Russia for a forcible intervention on this side, as their tory organs pretend, they are likely to get more from us in that way than will suit their stomachs.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR GAZETTE. OFFICIAL.

Notice to Soldiers Absent From Their

Corps on Leave. GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 100. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT'S GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 11, 1862.

First—So much of General Orders No. 61, current series,

relates to the extension of sick leaves of absence need hereafter be made. The order of the Fresident, dated July 31 (General Orders No. 92), explains what may be considered as good cause for the of surgeons' certificates of disability required by existing orders, and regulations must be the army but also to the commander of the regiment, or in case of a staff officer to the commanding General.

Second—Officers absent from duty without leave or

draw pay until a court or commission, which will be ordered on their return to their post or command, shall determine whether there was sufficient cause for their absence. They will accordingly provide themselves with a full description of the nature and cause of their disahility, certified by the proper medical authority, as required by existing orders and regulations.

Third-Officers of volunteers who are absent from duty on account of disease contracted before they entered the service, will be immediately mustered out. Those who have been absent more than sixty days on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of their duty, will be reported to the Adjutant General of the army for discharge, in order that their places may be filled by others fit for full service; for this class of officers Con gress has provided pensions.

Thurth—Applications for pensions must be made to the

Commissioner of Pensions, who is judge of the sufficiency of evidence in support of such claims, and who furnishes the forms and regulations relating thereto.

Fifth-When an officer returns to his command, after having overstayed his leave of absence, he may be tried by a court martial for this as a military offence, or a com mission may be appointed by the commanding officer of his division, army corps or army, as the case may be, to investigate his case and to determine whether or not he was absent from proper cause; and if there should be found to be such proper cause, he will be entitled to pay during such absence. The proceedings of such commis sion shall be sent to the Adjutant General of the army for the approval of the Secretary of War. Such commission

army, no leaves of absence will be granted an the certifi-cate of a regimental or brigade surgeon till the same has been approved by the medical director of such army corps or army, and no medical director will endorso any the applicant, or received a favorable report from a medical officer appointed by him to make such personal exan instice, and if when such personal examination it shall be found that the certificate of disability was given without proper cause, the name of the medical officer giving it will be reported to the Adjutant General of the army in order that he may be dismissed from the service Seventh-Where officers are not serving in a division

be made to the Adjutant General of the army; but, ex cept in very extraordinary cases, no leaves of absence will be granted unless the applications be accompanied by a certificate of the same character as that described Ceneral Order No. 61.

Eighth-In all cases of personal application for leave of absence made to the War Department the applicant will be examined by a medical officer assigned to that duty in

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR. ED. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General

Organization of Volunteers in the Dis triet of Columbia.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 11, 1862. Ordered, first-That Brigadier General Wadsworth be more infantry regiments of volunteers in the District of Columbia, to serve for three years or during the war; under the rules and regulations of the War Depart

Second-That the volunteers so raised and organized shall be entitled to and receive the bounty authorized by the act of Congress in the same manner as State ve-EDWIN M. STANTON.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, August 11, 1862 SUPPLEMENTARY ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPART The following additional order has been issued in re lation to those parties endeavoring to leave the country

lation to those parties endeavoring to leave the country before drafting takes place:—

In default of giving bail the parties arrested are to be taken to the nearest post or military dopot and placed a once on military duty.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC AND THE DRAFT OF

TROOPS.

Intelligence has been received here that the Army of the Potomac is rejoicing over the recent orders for six hundred thousand more troops. It is regarded by effiernment is now in earnest. It was never doubted that the people were. The new order has infused into the whole army a hopefulness and confidence which it never pefore felt. They had seen that when the rebels began their conscription our government stopped recruiting, and that when the rebels concentrated their forces ours were divided. This was dispiriting. The Army of th Potomac was melting under the influence of diseases contracted in the swamps of the Chickahominy, the supports promised and expected were withheld and decimated by disease and battle the little band of heroes were left to stand by themselves the brent o, the battle with five times their numbers. Now they lee soon be able to go forward and accomplish their destiny It is regarded as unfortunate that a reserve of two bun dred and fifty thousand men was not kept in preparation to fill up the corps which were in the field. Even now nearly one third of the officers and men are absent they can be brought back, and the regiments filed up

CAPTURES ON THE POTOMAC. The Freeborn arrived at the pavy yard yesterday afternoon bringing twenty.five prisoners, five salibeats, a number of cances and a lot of mere bandise, which were entured on Friday and Saturday nights' last, near Blacksushels of wheat, a large num be af sacks of salt, sixty thousand segars, three chests of tea, boxes of boots and hoes, bandkerchiefs, pins, seedles, thread, &c.; quinine, porphine, opium and other medicines, a trunk contain ing percussion caps, a lot of gray cloth for rebel officers uniforms, &c. These prisoners have been engaged in regular commerce between Maryland and Virginia, taking ver salt, &c., and bringing back wheat. ARREST OF MRS. COLONEL PIPER.

On Saturday last the wife of Colonel T. S. Piper, of the ebel army, was arrested at the Navy Yard, and is now n the custody of the Provost Marshall. At the time of per arrest several letters from her husband were select ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Among the prisoners brought to the city on Saturday night and lodged in the Old Capitorwere Thomas R. Love, David Fitzhugh and Williams, of Fairfax Court House, for refusing to take the cath of allegiance: and Colone Charles Lee Jones, late of this city, and Major Alfred Moss, of Fairfax Court House, aid to Gen. Ewell, both taken prisoners by Bayard's eavalry, near Orange Court

SUPPORT FOR THE PAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS. Instead of calling upon the clerks in the Departments volunteer, they have been called upon to contribute to the

fund for the support of the families of volunteers in this district. About a thousand dollars was raised for this purpose in the Pest office department to-day. All the government employes are expected to subscribe liberally

An alleged bogus banking concern, denominated the Mercantile Bruk of Washington, D. C., which has been putting in circulation a large amount of small notes, was closed to-dry by Commel Baker, the chief government de tective, by authoracy of the government

ARRIVALS FROM NEW ORLEANS. Among the arrivals at Willards to-night are Hon. Roversy Johnson, just retained from his stission to New Orlesus, and Judge C. Rose lus, and Dr. D. & Geliman, of New Orleans.

THE CORPORAL AND THE PRESIDERY. While our army lay befor e Yorktown the reliefs had a small work which caused much authoyance to one work.

mon, and General McClellan ordered a dash to be made upon it, with a view to ascertain its strength and its surwork. Accordingly a company of sixty men was de-tailed from one of our bravest regiments for this desperate undertaking. On the night appointed—for it had been determined to make a night attack—the men wors drawn up in front of the camp, he a cold, drizzling raing awaiting the order to march, when a private of another company came up to the captain and said, "Captain C. there is one man in your company who his no file closer, can't I go?" The captain depressed his willingness, provided his own captain would consent. This was soon obtained, and the volunteer was in his place in the ranks. The attack was made; the rebels driven from their work, but not without loss, for third of the brave men were left on the Geld as the rest rushed forward upon the enemy. Our friend escaped, and upon his return was presented with a corporal's che-vrons. Through all the fights about Fair Onks he was one of the foremost, and at last received a ball which entered his wrist and passed up into his elbew, shathorrible manner; yet not a murmur has been heard from and is now able to go about with his arm to splinters serve his country, he applied for a furlough to go to his native State and raise a company of volunteers, having one arm left, with which he could wield a sword; but red tape could not allow it, and instead of meeting with any sympathy or encouragement, Order No. -, probabiling furloughs, was thrust at him, and he was told if the Governor would commission him he would be discharged.

The Governor will not commission unless he raises the
men, and thus the poor fellow is kept in the hospital till such time as the surgeons choose to discharge him as a disabled soldier. As this was a case not within the meaning or intent of the order prohibiting furloughs, a friend who had known of his bravery and daring applied to the President to ask his interference. The President expressed deep sympathy for him, but declined to He said, the Corporal's case is a hard one, and reminds me of a story told by Judge B., of Illinois, of the officers of some county town in Ireland, who met and resolved: First, to build a new jail, second, to build it out of the old one; and third, to keep the prisoners in the old juil till the new one was built. And thus the country loses and a true man is kept caged in the hospital while pent ing to be in the field. INDUCEMENTS FOR VOLUNTERRING IN THE NAVY.

As the military draft is soon to commence, it is rea conably supposed that men familiar with the sea, such New England fishermen, will prefer to enter the navy, sepecially as strong inducations are presented in the form of prize money, of which recently large amounts have been procured. Among the latest captures is the Memphis, worth \$500,000, by the Magnolia, with a crew of only seventy men. After deducting three-twentieths for the commanding officer of the fleet and of the vestel, the remainder will be ap-among the officers and men. The capturing vestel, law also provides bounties for the destruction of the enemy's vessels in action. The papers of the Among them is a note addressed to Captain Cruikshanks, commanding that British steamer, by Nathaniel Lovin, of Charleston, accompanied by the gift of a chair, which the writer says adorned the breakfast room of George Washington. This chair will probably be sold with the other effects of that vessel at the port of New York.

ACTIVITY AT THE RECRUITING STATIONS. The news from all the loyal States shows a great impetos in recruiting. In counties where volunteers were coming into the ranks at the rate of only five or ten per day, they are now coming by fifties and hundreds. It is believed that the whole of the three hundred thousand volunteers called for will be made up

COMMUNICATION WITH VIRGINIA. kept up by the Chain Bridge. The farmers and market

State, except, perhaps, Maryland.

people thus make sales and procure supplies, using pass granted by the military authority, and undergoing the RECRUITING UPON FALSE PRETENCES.

The following correspondence relates to an ingenious device of parties of a neighboring State to raise recruits

in Pennsylvania.—

Assistant Adjutant General's Office, August 11, 1862.

Brigadier General Buckingham, War Department:—
General—Has any authority been given by your department to raise a "Bucktail brigade" of Pennsylvania troops? Very respectfully, THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant General.

Major Thomas M. Vincent, A. A. G.:—
Major Thomas M. Vincent, A. A. G.:—
Major—Authorities to individuals to raise treops have
for a long time been refused, and I may safely say that
no authority of the kind referred to his been granted.
Certainly not to my knowledge.

Brigadier General and A. A. G.
WAR DEPARTMENT, August 11, 1861.

PROMOTIONS IN THE OLD REGIMENTS.

A strong feeling prevails in the old regiments against officers who are absent from their regiments and em-ployed in making arrangements to promote themselves above their more meritorious comrades remaining in the

THE SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS TO SOLDIFUS. By special orders just issued from the War Department the attention of sutlers and all others concerned is diregred to the section of the act of March 3, 1855, which provides that it shall not be lawful for any postmaster or other person to sell any postage stamps or stamped en-velopes for a larger sum than that indicated upon the face of such postage stamp, or for any larger sum than that charged therefor by the Post Office Department, and deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars or mer

The Funeral of General McCook.

CINCINNATI, August 11, 1862. attendance was large The Statement of the Philadelphia Press, that the General was shot while kneeling begging or mercy, is denied by Captain Bens. The General jutant says be was kneeling, assisting the driver to ma-

The Jura En Route to Quebee.

FATHER POINT, August 11, 1862.

The steamship Jura passed this point at forty-five minutes past one e'clock this morning, en route to The Jura reports that she passed, off Cape Chatte, as

six o'clock yesterday evening, the steamship Nova Sco-tian, bound to Liverpool. DESCRIPTION OF THE NICARAGUA ROCTE.-It will be seen

that the route to California and Oregon, via Nicaragna, is to be reopened in October next. The steamship America, of the M. O. Roberts line, will sail for San Juan dei Norte on the 25th of that mouth, and after connecting with the Moses Taylor, at San Juan del Sur, the passengers will be conveyed direct to San Francisco.

CONDUCT OF POST OFFICE OSSICIALS IN THE PRESENT COIN AGE MOVEMENT .- Mr. Maurice Lewis Sarauel, of No. 49 Name utreet, having occasion yesterday to purchase one-dollar's worth of three cost postage stamps, seet his bey-to discharge this duty, and gave him a five dellar legal tender. The boy, having stated his message, was re-fused the quantity of stamps he applied for unless he took the whole live dollars. We are at a less to under-stand why the partier referred to at the Post Office should not have compiled with the request of Mr. Samuel, and be the first to set an example in the present coinage move-ment.

Arrivals and Departures.

BAGGA-Brig Faustina-W Smalley, G Vives. PAGUA—Brig Faustina—W Smalley, G Vives.

Pont AF PLATT—Brig Porto Piata—Mr Lithdow, Mr E La

Pont AF PLATT—Brig Porto Piata—Mr Lithdow, Mr E La

Bauvort, NC—Steamahip Empire City—Captain Lorine,
Assistant Quartermasters clork; Captain Stewart, United
States Army; Captain Nonans and secvant, U S R; W D

Dovell, E Stovens; also two Sisters of Mercy, and II sailors
rom United States storoship Marcia Greenicat.